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Every Other Scheme to Keep the Browns. ville Jews from Swearing Paleely Against One Another Has Patter, and Now the Oath Will Be Administered to such Litigants on This Bible and While They Are Wearing Their Bats,

For the last six months there have been three or four cases a day in the Gates Avenue Police residents of the big Jewish settlement of Brownsville. The rush of people living in this colony to a public court of justice with their troubles almost threw the machinery of the court out of gear, for it had been a noticeable fact that, of all the foreigners living in the perisdiction of the court, the Polish Jews of cownsville had given the authorities the least trouble. And yet in numbers they were several times as great as any other nationality to the Second district. Eventually the cause of this apparent lack of in a settlement of several thousand busy souls, was discovered in the existence of a private court presided over by rabbis, a state of affairs contrary to law and finally exposed by the efforts of Justice Daniel G. Harriman, who is the presiding magistrate of the Gates Avenue Potice Court. In a measure the influence of these rabbis, who chose to sit in judgment on the erring ones of their own race in preference to letting their internal dissensions be aired in the public courts of the city, was broken by Justice Harriman, and the result has been anything but pleasant for the Justice and the attaches of the court over which he presides. In the Essex Market Police Court in this city,

which is in the heart of the Jewish district, each case up for examination in which the principals are liebrews means the presence in court of from ten to twenty Jews, who come as witnesse or friends, or on any plea which will gain them admittance to the court. Each case from Brownsville brings from twenty to fifty Jews to the tiates Avenue Court room, and when there are three or four cases of the kind on the calendar the small court room is packed to suffocation with them. No one else gets half a chance on such occasions, and, even when the cases are over and done with, it is only with the greatest difficulty that the court room and halls are

Justice Harriman has observed many things since the residents of Brownsville began bringing their troubles to him. In the first place he noticed that there was never a case of "drunk and disorderly" among these people. Such a ease he could dispose of quickly, and even cases case he could dispose of quickly, and even cases of assault might be put through without the consumption of much time, but the calendar was always remarkably free from assault cases in which the Jews of Brownsville figured.

Almost every case that came to the court from this colony was of larceny, usually petit larceny, or cheating; and in all such cases the principals would come into court followed by hosts of friends and relatives, all of whom wanted to talk at once. It was with difficulty that the conversational tendencies of these people were repressed, and after the first big case of the kind that he had, Justice Harriman groaned in despair and inwardly wished that he had let the self-constituted courts of Brownsville alone. But there was worse to come. When three or four days had passed and cases began to pour in with greater rapidity, it became apparent that unless some one opened a school in Brownsville to educate the residents in the English language pretty soon, it was going to require a special court made un of a Polish Justice and Polish officials to handle the cases, for not more than one out of three would admit that he had any knowledge of English. The Justice strongly suspected many of them of being ignorant for the occasion, but there was no way of proving this, and so he did the best thing under the circumstances, got the city to supply him with an interpreter.

With an interpreter who knew much of the peculiarities of the Brownsvilleites, things ran smoother for a time, but there was a growing auspicion in the mind of the Justice that a tremendous amount of perjury was going on. In all cases the two sides would be represented by hosts of witnesses, all of whom would tell precisely the same story as that told by the principal for whom they had come to testify.

The Justice shook his head and pondered over it, but there seemed no way of finding out which side was lying there could be no doub, as they would tell directly opposite stories, and set each witness, after being solemnly sworn to tell of assault might be put through without the consumption of much time, but the calendar

under the impression that all they had to do was to make a charge against a man, bring a few winesses to court, and then have the pleusure of seeing him go to fall. It also brought to light the peculiar idea of justice, as administered in a Christian court, entertained by the Jews. A compisionant in a case waxed very wrothy when the man he had accused of stealing a pair of trousers was discharged by the fourt for lack of evidence. He talked hercely to the interpreter for a few moments, and there was a broad smile on that official's face when he turned to the Justice and said:

"The mina complain that he is not getting justice. He says it is plain that the man accused of larceny is guilty, because the defence has only twenty witnesses, whereas he has twenty-two."

Ask him," commanded the Court, "if he "Ask him." commanded the Court, "if he thinks that the man should be sent to jail for

thinks that the man should be sent to jail for that tream alone?"
"He says." replied the interpreter, after put-ting the question. "that the side with the most witnesses always wins."
"Well, tell him that that rule doesn't work in this court," said the Justice.
The complainant and his twenty-two wit-nesses went out of the court room in a very in-dignant frame of mind. They couldn't under-sand such instice.

nesses went out of the court room in a very indignant frame of mind. They couldn't understand such justice.

For a month Justice Harriman stood this sort of thing patiently, but at the end of that time he made up his mind that such rank perjury as was going on daily under his nose must be stopped, and for a long time now he has been doing his best to bring it to an end. He started by having the defendant and complainant in all such cases taken to separate side rooms as soon as they entered the court.

There clerks would hear all they had to say and put it in the shape of amidavits. Then the witnesses on each side would be kept apart, and as they were called, one by one, would be examined in such low tones that the other witnesses couldn't hear what was going on. It didn't take more than one case to prove the uttar futility of these precautions. There were twenty witnesses on each side in this case, despite the fact that only a second-hand pair of shees was involved, and the twenty who appeared for the complainant all swore to just what the complainant in the private interview, had told. Also each one told a story similar in every detail, and the story was one which would have convicted a saint, had the evidence been reliable. Each one of those twenty had been telephane, had sing around the premises, and each one had seen the defendant take the shoes and walk away with them. The owner of the shoes, the complainant, had shoen to the theft, and all of the evidence was of the most positive kind, yet the prisoner was arrested three days after it occurred. No amount of cross-examination could bring out the reason for the delay in arrest.

The defendant in the case denied the charge.

rescut three days after it occurred. No amount of cross-examination could bring out the reason for the felay in arrest.

The defendant in the case denied the charge, and said that he was visiting a friend at the time that held was altered to have taken place. He also said that he had had but one pair of shoes in a year. One after the other, his twenty witnesses atepped up to the bar and swore that they were visiting at the same house when the robbery took place, and that the defendant was also there. Each one was positive that the defendant had had but the one pair of shoes in the year, and each one swore that he would have noticed it had the defendant's feet been shod, at any time, with any but the shoes he was wearing the court.

It was plain that there were twenty or more

any time, with any but the shoes he was wearing in court.

It was plain that there were twenty or more perjurers in the crowd at the bar, but which side was lying? The Justice mopped his brow, and then a smile lit up his face as an idea came to him. He would call the officer in the case and see what he knew. The officer could only testify to the fact that he had arrested the man, that he had searcned his apartments, but that he had not found the missing shoes.

The Justice finally dismissed the case, but his failure on this occasion did not weaken his determination to stop perjury in the court. Despite his efforts, however, things seemed to get worse instead of better. It became evident, as the number of cases from the Brownsville district increased, that the Jews were using the court as a means of venting their personal spite. Arrest after arrest was made on absolutely groundless charges, the sole object of the complainant in each instance being apparently to cause trouble and expense for the defendant, for defendants have to have plenty of witnesses to forestial any move that the complainants may make, and witnesses are said to cost money in Brownsville.

in Brownsville.

Alphy a few days ago just such a case as this came up before Justice Harriman. A resident of Brownsville accussed another Jow of having stonen a lot of harness from his stable. The complainant had five witnesses, each of whom

WANTED THE DEACON ARRESTED. Pastor Hartpence Left His Pulpit to Get a

There is so much trouble in the Fairmount Tabernacle Baptist Church in Newark that its officers fear the property will have to be sold and the congregation disbanded. Last July the Rev. J. W. Hartpence wascalled to the church. He had been there only a month when his troubles began. His version of the difficulty is that August Grafke, the head trusce, is "too

"He wants to run things to suit himself," said Mr. Hartpence, "and he wants to boss everything and everybody, including the Trustee Grafke says that the pastor is too dic-

tatorial and too worldly minded, and that he paid more attention to getting money than to Mr. Hartpence was requested by twenty-four

members of the church to resign on Nov. 10. He gave his resignation, to take effect on Dec. 31. On last Sunday night the service was stormy, as it had been on several preceding junday nights. Deacon Phauf walked from one

atormy, as it had been on several preceding "unday nights. Descen Phauf walked from one pew to another on the other side of the church, and the pastor angrily abouted at him to sit down and keep quiet. Then Deacon L. J. Hauser started to distribute hymn books to some strangers. Pastor Hartpence ordered him to sit down. The deacon turned and said:

"I'll not; I'm a deacon of this church, and I'm doing my duty."

Once more the pastor, with growing anger. ordered him to sit down, and again the deacon refused. Then the pastor, who was in the pulpit, where he had just given out the hymn rushed down the steps, up the aisle, and out the front door. The congregation was amazed still further when the pastor returned in a few moments with a policeman and, pointing out Deacon Hauser, said: "Arrest that man."

The deacon explained to the policeman, and so did a dozen others, that he had done nothing to deserve arrest, and that he was an officer of the church. The policeman refused to interfere, and left.

Then the pastor remounted the pulpit and said he would preach no sermon, and concluded by sayine: "And I now dismiss this meeting." He then left the pulpit and the church, followel by a dozen of his adherents. As the congregation started to go, Deacon Phauf called out: "This meeting is not dismissed. The uastor has left us, but the deacons will have something to ray now. We will continue the services." And they did.

has left us, but the deacons will have something to say now. We will continue the services." And they did.

From different members of the church it was learned that there are only about seventy members left, and of that number about a dozen or twenty are friends of the Rev. Mr. Hartpence. The members are nearly all Germans, and the dissatisfied ones among them accuse their pastor of being prejudiced against Germans.

"Since he came," said one, "there has not been a baptism or a new member added except a few Salvation Army people who come."

Another said, "We won't be able to keep the church affoat now, and we'll have to sell it to get hold of it for a long time."

The Fairmount Baptist Tabernacle is a frame structure built three years ago at a cost of \$3,500. structure built three years ago at a cost of \$3,-000. A Mrs. Pierson of East Orange gave the

CAME HOME TO KILL HIS WIFE. Baum Returned from Germany Bent on Murder-Perhaps Insunc.

William Baum, a German, 55 years old, of 116 Lynch street, Williamsburgh, threatened to kill his wife Adeline last March, and when when she got a warrant for him he disappeared. Mrs. Baum waited in vain for some tidings of him, and two months after he left her she made up her mind that he was dead. Baum, however, had gone to Germany to see his mother. He returned to this country on last Saturday, and went over to Williams-burgh to see his wife. He found that she was living in a flat at 44 Lynch street and that she carned a livelihood by sewing. The first intimation that she had of Baum's return was when mation that she had of Baum's return was when he called to her through the speaking tube in the vestibule at the front entrance of the house. She was unable to distinguish his voice until he shouted through the tube that he was going to kill her. Mrs. Baum locked all the doors of her flat and was afraid to leave the house until nightfall, when she complained to a policeman. Baum in the mean time had gone away.

Policeman Muldoon arrested Baum early yesterday morning, and on the way to court Baum said his wife was crazy. He accused her of having tried to poison him so as to get the \$2,000 insurance on his life. Baum added that his reason for returning to this country from Germany was to secure a divorce so that she couldn't receive the incurance on his life in the event of his death.

When Haum was arraigned his wife told the Court that he was crazy. She said that on one occasion Baum threw a lighted lamp under her bed while she was sleeping, and that the lamp exploded and set fire to the bed. On another occasion, she said, he tried to tried to shoot her, and also wanted to cut her throat with a penkille. Baum was committed for an examination as to his sanity. he called to her through the speaking tube in

LOST A LARGE SUM.

A Resident of Wappinger's Palls Thinks He Dropped It on the Bridge A resident of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., who keeps an account in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, put the following advertisement in yesterday's Dewallabers:

L ONT Large sum money in envelope containing owner's name. Reward by returning to Brooklyn Savings Bank. On Monday afternoon he went into the bank and said he wanted to draw a certain sum. Just

how much could not be learned in the bank. The sum, however, was so large that the paying teller advised him to take a check. "No," raid the man from Wappinger's Falls, "I need the cash right away." So the teller put two packages of bills into an

envelope. Each package contained fifty bills, so that even if the bills were of low denomina-tion the envelope must have contained a snug sum.

The man went away, but returned in about an hour in a state of great excitement and said he had lost the money. He told the teller he had put the envelope in an inside pocket of his coat, and had gone over the bridge to New York. He thinks he lost the money on the bridge. Nothing had been heard of the money at the bank vesterday.

yesterday. Waste No Time In choosing your share of the bargains in Cowper-thwait's "Reliable Carpets at 104 West 14th st.-

swore to the same story. They all told how the harness had how go no certain rall in the stable and how they had seen the defendant go in the stable and then come out again with a package the defendant left it until they themselves went in, they said, and when they went in the harness called to tell hisside. Then the aspect of the case charged somewhat. The man absolutely decharged that he stole the harness. Happishanat calleged that he stole the harness was still the had never been removed. Happishanat calleged that he stole the harness was still the defendant of the happish the stole cannot be not touched it. Justice Harriman sent an officer to the stable, and he found the harness hanging on the nail, and that the harness was still the defendant on the day previous, and because the harness was still the defendant on the day previous, and because the hard the stole that he stole the hard the stole that the stole that the stole that the stole that the stole the stole that the stole th

and in the meanwhile detectives are verifying his story. Yesterday was spent in trying to secure a jury. Tameen was represented by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Supreme Court Justice-elect Charles F. MacLean, and Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse. District Attorncy Fellows and his assistants. Messra. Weeks and Battle, sat inside the rail for the prosecution.

A peculiar fact about the talesmen in the panel examined was that most of them were Germansor of German extraction. Norris Frank, a dealer in undertakers' supplies at 330 West Fifty-sixth street, was the first talesman called. Mr. Wesks asked him if he was acquainted with Fatty Groie or Census H. Murray. Aithough Mr. Frank is a member of a Good Government club, he did not know these politicians. He could not remember the letter of his Good Government club, but had an impression that it was 5. He took the foreman's seat in the jury box. It was E. He took the foreman's seat in the jury box.
Simon T. Gavin, a saloon keeper at 20 Chambers street, was asked by Mr. Works if he was a member of the German-American Reform Union. Mr. Gavin replied emphatically in the negative. He is a member of the regular Republican organization, and he was satisfactory to both sides. David F. McCarthy, a travelling salesman, of 11 Washington place, had read about the Sheriff, but was unbiassed, and took the third seat.

salesman, of 11 Washington place, had read about the Sheriff, but was unbiassed, and took the third seat.

Mr. Schrag, who was "In the hog business" at 344 West Forty-seventh street, knew William Von Twistern, one of the Sheriff's bondsmen. He occasionally dropped into Von Twistern's saloon, at Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, to get a drink. He was not a Garoo, and he became jurer No. 4. James S. Post, architect, of 44? Broadway, did not belong to any political organization. He was 08 years old and an independent voter. He filled seat No. 5.

The sixth juror selected was liferry Moench, who caused a smile when he said he was a retired barber and lived at 328 East Sixty-minth street. He had been in business in the St. James Hotel, but never belonged to the Barbers' Union, Jacob Day, another barber who turned up among the talesmen, was excused. L. Fell, employed by Sullivan, Vall & Co., took the seventh seat, and Joseph Herzig, furrier at 141 East Forty-ninth street, and John R. Gibson, a retired butcher, of 149th street and Southern Boulevard, were chosen in quick succession.

W. R. Wallace of 210 East 105th street could not tell Gen. Tracy when Tamsen was elected Sheriff, and when asked what he supposed the Sheriff was in court for said:

"Because he's guilty, I suppose."

He was excused promptly. Leopold Enoch of 73 East Nineteenth street and Max Saitz of 342 West Forty-second street became jurors 10 and 11. Philip Denkelmen of 723 Eighth avenue was excused because he was a Garoo. Frederick H. Dieckman of 282 East Eighty-third street, a retired merchant, was selected as the twelfth uror.

It was 4:30 o'clock then and Gen. Tracy it was 100 and 100 and

H. Dieckman of 283 East Eighty-third street, a retired merchant, was selected as the twelfth uror.

It was 4:30 o'clock then and Gen. Tracy asked for an adjournment. Judge Allison said the time for peremptory challenges had arrived, and after some consultation the defence challenged the foreman, Mr. Frank. The prosecution had no challenges to offer.

All day Sheriff Tamsen, who is cultivating a luxuring growth of golden brown whiskers, was busy taking notes of the examination of talesmen. Coroner Hoeber was not conspicuous in the court room during the session, but Fatty Grote, who was mentioned, waddled in after recess and said he could not understand what the prosecution wanted to drag his name into the case for.

It is expected that Gen. Tracy will make an argument for the dismissal of the indictment before the case goes to the jury, and will raise the point that the Sheriff was not the proper custodian of the Federal prisoners. Justice-elect MacLean and Under Sheriff Sherman visited United States Commissioner Shields's office yesterday and searched the records regarding the disposition of Federal prisoners. They examined the record of prisoners (who used to be sent to the Tombs) as far lack as 1860. One of these was Nathaniel Gordon, a slave trader, who was hanged in that year, and another named Hawkins met the same fate for murder on the high sens in 1862. The sentence of the Judge in each of these cases reads: "You shall be taken from the city prison, whence you came," &c.

AN ECHO OF M'KANEISM. Litigation Over the Kings County Hygiento

Justice William J. Gaynor heard argument

vesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the suit of the Kings County Trust Company against the Kings County Hyglenic Ice Company to forcelose a mortgage of \$250,000 on the property. Edward M. Grout, counsel for William P. Leggetz, the receiver of the defendant company, demurred to the complaint on the ground that the principal was not due. Decision was reserved. Receiver Leggett denies that the property was

mortgaged or that the plaintiff holds any lien thereon. He says that in March, 1892. mortgaged or that the plaintil holds any lien thereon. He says that in March, 1892, John V. McKane represented himself as the owner of the lands at Gravesend on which the works of the commany were built. He charges McKane with unlawfully conspiring with Michael J. Dady, Judge Newton, Kenneth F. Sutherland, and other personal friends and business associates, to obtain a franchise for the purpose of enabling McKane to dispose advantageously of the land in question. Melsane and the others organized the company with a capital of \$300,000, and got permission from the Secretary of State to begin business. The receiver accuses them of allotting to themselves 200 shares of the stock unlawfully, and of making false reports about the by-laws. He also says that dibough they represented that \$150,000 had been paid for the property, only \$150,000 was paid.

It cays further that the Kings County Trust Company agreed to issue 2,500 six per cent. gold bonds of \$100 cach, payable at the office of the Kings County Trust Company. The trustees, he alleges, never sought to enforce the nayment of the bonds until suits had been brought by judgment creditors.

George W. Radwick, who was McKane's lawyer, appeared in the proceedings for the fee company.

ice company. McKane Bonds Not Registered. James C. R. D'Esterre of Southampton, England, in January, 1894, purchased from Coffin & Stanton, brokers of this city, twenty-four Gravesend loan registered bonds, bearing the signature of John Y. McKane, for \$23,040. He has found that the bonds never were registered, and he has now begun a suit against the city of Brooklyn for their registry and also for the interest on the bonds.

A Proposal to Vote on the Sunday Recr Question.

The Excise Reform Association has submitted to the Chamber of Commerce the draft of a bill permitting the sale on Sunday, between the hours of 1 and 10 o'clock P. M., of wine, alc, and beer. It is proposed to submit the question and beer. It is proposed to submit the question to the vote of the citizens of cities of the first class in this State at an election to be hold in each city on Tuesday, May 5, 1895. If the result of such vote in any city as shown by the determination of the county cunvassers, shall show a majority of affirmative votes, then the sair of whice, ale, and beer between the hours named on Sunday shall be lawful in such city, subject to all the provisions of the Excise law as to the sale of sie, wine, and beer at other times.

Long Branch Fire Department Election, LONG BRANCH, Dec. 3.—The Long Branch Fire Department had its annual election to-night. with the following result: (hief Engineer, F. W. Reid; First Assistant, Forrest Green; Second Assistant, James Fay. HOLIDAY PROBLEM.

What shall I give my mother, wife, sister, little daughter, aunt. and cousin?

COLGATE'S PERFUMERY. cither in the shape of Handkerchief Perfume, Toilet Water, Sachet Powder, or box of Young People's Perfumes, solves this problem.

MRS. STEMPEL WINS HER CASE. Provision Against Her to a Will Because She Married a Burkceper,

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.-The decision of the State Supreme Court in the matter of the Me-Cann will practically turns over the entire large estate of the late David McCann to Mrs. Fred Stempel of New York, the daughter-inlaw. McCann was one of the wealthiest citizens of New Orleans. His only son married a Miss Tobin, by whom he had several children, and died while quite young. When the elder Mo-Cann died he left his millions to his wife, and she at her death willed the property to the grandchildren in trust, not to be divided among them until they were twenty-one years old, and specially provided that her daughter-in-law should have nothing to do with the management of the catate. The prohibition was in consequence of the marriage of the Widow McCann to Fred Stempel, a barkeeper in Faranta's Circus, of which her brother, Signor Faranta, formerly a clown, was owner.

The will has been under dispute for two years. The lower court ucheld it, but the supreme Court decides that it created a trust, and is therefore invalid as to the provision against Mrs. Stempel. The latter gets entire control of the estate without bond. Mrs. Stempel came here from San Francisco several years ago. Her brother, whohad been a clown under the name of Faranta, opened a circus here and Stempel had charge. Stempel made her acquaintance while he was serving some refreshments to her children after the circus and the acquaintance soon developed into love, and ultimately resulted in marriage. The Stempels lived in San Francisco for several years, but have latterly become residents of New York city. grandchildren in trust, not to be divided among

NOT CAUSED BY THE ETHER.

Mrs. Appelman's Beath Was the Result o Natural Causes, Frederick Krueger, the brewer's apprentice, who administered ether to Mrs. Josephine Appelman of 29 Humboldt street, Williamsburgh, when she fainted at a concert in Military Hall, at Leonard and Scholes streets, on Sunday night, was arrested at his home, 441 East Seventy-first street, this city, on Mon-East Seventy-first street, this city, on Mon-day night, after Mrs. Appelman's death, and taken to Williamsburgh. He was ar-raigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yes-terday and told Justice Laimbeer that for eighteen months he studied medicine in a uni-versity in Germany, and that he simply rubbed Mrs. Appelman's forehead with ether after she fainted. He was remanded until to-morrow. Coroner Creamer said last evening that Dr. Joseph Clayland's report of the autopsy on Mrs. Appelman showed that she died of enlargement and dilatation of the heart and that the ether had nothing at all to do with her demise.

THE GIFT FOR THE BROOKLYN. Silver Pieces that Will Be Ordered for the New Cruiser.

This is a list of the pieces which will comprise the \$8,000 silver service to be presented by the city of Brooklyn to the new cruiser which bears her name:

dishes, two vegetable dishes, one saind bowl, one meat dish, one fish dish, one butter dish, one large fruit dish, one fish dish, one butter dish, one large fruit dishes, four dozen teaspoons, two dozen essent spoons, two candelabra of seven lights each, two dozen table spoons, two dozen forks, two dozen dessert spoons, two dozen dessert knives, two dozen dessert knives, two dozen dozen forks, two dozen soup spoons, two dozen spoons soup spoons, two dozen spoons to dozen office spoons, one carving set of five pieces, one soup slow jravy ladies, one fish set, knie and fork said fork and spoon, two dozen individual butter plates, with kelves.

The committee having charge of the gift will advertise for designs in a few days, and it is expected that the service will be completed within three months.

KINGSLEY-M'CALL.

A Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Me-Call Married Yesterday.

Miss Josephine I. McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, was married yesterday at noon to Darwin P. Kingsley. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 54 West Seventy-second street, Archbishop Corrigan officiating, assisted by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and the Rev. M. A. Sacrament in West Seventy-first street. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed

with a full yoke of point lace, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. Her maid of honor was Miss Mae K, McCall. Louis A. Cerf of Baltimore was the best man, and the ushers were Edward R. Perskins of Philadelphia, J. J. Hearns of New York, J. Chapman Met all of Cambridge, and Ballard McCall of New York, the last two being brothers of the bride.

The bridgersom is a native of New Poulse.

brothers of the bride.

The bridegroom is a native of New England, and a graduate of the University of Vermont. The early years of his life were spent in Colorado, with the development of which he became prominently identified prior to his removal to Boston. He is a member of several New York clubs. He spent some time in Europe in the past year, as did also Miss McCall. Their engagement was announced from London last summer. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley will live at Riverdale on the Hudson.

Campbell-Gould.

Miss Carrie Gould of Orange, N. J., a private in the the Salvation Army, and John Campbell of 36 Cottage street, Jersey City, were married on Monday night in the barracks of Corps 2 at Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, Campbell is a son of the Rev. John Campbell, a Hantist clergyman in Hoboken. Young Campbell met Miss Gould at one of the Salvation Army rallies and tell in love with her. In order to win her he abjured drinking and smoking and became a soldier in the Army. Although an admission fee of 13 cents was charged the barracks was crowded with people. The wedding ceromony was performed by Brig.-Gon. Evans of the Army, who is a regularly ordained minister. The bride and groom were attired in the regulation Salvation Army uniform, except that the bride did not wear the poke bonnet. She wore a white scarf around her shoulders which, it was explained, was emblematic of purity. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the groom's father; the band played, and the members of the Army shouted hatlelujahs. on Monday night in the barracks of Corps 2 at shouted hatlelujahs.

Francke Nellson.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 3.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, at noon to-day, Miss Caroline Kane Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson of Lawrence, and Dr. Pedro F. Francke, also of Lawrence, were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Neilson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Sayres, rector of St. John's parish. The maids of honor were Mass Anita Neilson, Mas Elizabeth Neilson, and Miss Katie Neilson, sisters of the brides maids were Miss Rosalie Francke, alster of the bridegroom, and Miss Marion Rand. The best man was G. Howard Daylson of New York. The ushers were E. Leroy Stewart, Henry K. Gaetchins, Joseph Carson, James F. Bacon, William Hude Neilson, and Albert Francke.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, after which the couple left for an extended wedding tour, which will include Hayana, where the bridegroom has a large cotton plantation on which he intends to settle in the near future. Dr. Francke is a member of the Racquet and Manhattan clube of New York. Nellson of Lawrence, and Dr. Pedro F. Francke,

Engined Won't Recognize Okiahoma

CHICAGO, Dec. 3. The legal department o the British Government, having been asked to pass upon the question of the recognition of a divorce decree granted by the courts of Okla-homa has informed Feter Nellson, a wealthy Englishman, who came from London to the Territory and secured a divorce, that the divorce laws of Oklahoma would not be recog-nized in England. Many English neople have come to Oklahoma and obtained divorces.

Street Names for Jersey City Lamp Posts. It has been a cause of complaint in Jerrey City for several years that there are no signs or street corners or lamps giving the names of the atreets, and atrangers are greatly puzzled to find their way. Yielding to a public demand, the Board of Street and Water Commissioners yesterday awarded a contract for 2,500 signs, at nihety-six cents each, giving the names of the streets.

TWO ARRESTS FOR FRAUD.

RESULTS OF THE LONG ISLAND CITY ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Indictments Found Against City Clerk Mur-phy and C. J. Sheridan, Chairman of the Inspectors in an Election District. Two indictments and two arrests were the result of yesterday's investigation by the Queens county Grand Jury into the Long Island City election muddle. It is said there are more to follow. From present indications both the District Attorney and Grand Jury intend making a

complete sweep in the matter.

One of those indicted and placed under arrest was City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy, who canelection to John P. Madden. Clerk Murphy de-clared that Mr. Madden was elected by 74 votes. In order to arrive at this result, however, Clerk Murphy found it necessary to give 22 more votes in the Second district of the First ward than there were names on the registration books. This glaring error was apparent to everybody who could read and write, but Clerk Murchy was evidently not to be deterred by a trifle of this nature.

The other person indicted and placed under arrest is Charles J. Sheridan, a stationer at 79 Borden avenue and janitor of the Jefferson Club, to which organization Mr. Madden be-longs. Sheridan was Chairman of the inspectors in the Second district of the First ward. Both men are charged with wilful violation of the Election law.
It is said that Clerk Murphy made his canvass

from a copy of the returns made up by Sheridan. Madden, according to the other inspectors in that district, received 125 votes. Be-

dan, Madden, according to the other inspectors in that district, received 125 votes. Because of the Indistinct writing of Chairman Sheridan, it is said, the clerk mistook 125 for 175, a change of fifty votes in favor of Madden. With this addition the total footed up twenty-two votes in excess of the registration.

It was shortly before court adjourned last night that the indictments were handed un. Bench warrants were issued by Judge Garretson, and Sheridan was arrested in his store by Detective Marsden. Murphy was found in his office by Deputy Sheriff John McDougal. Both were taken to the Court House, and arraigned before the County Judge, and held in \$2,000 ball to plead to-day. Joseph McGee, a member of the Jefferson wing of the Democratic party, became their surety.

A big batch of indictments is promised for to-morrow. Now that the investigation has fairly begun, it is said that several badly scared young men in Long Island City are anxious to tell all they know about how the vote was canavassed on cleeshon night. In one district, it is asserted, bottled beer was brought into the polining place, and the inspectors, poll clerks, and other election officials divided their time between drinking beer and thumbing the ballets. If the reports are true, some of the inspectors in this district finally became so full of bottled beer that they were unable to discriminate between drinking beer and thumbing the ballets. But probably the most scrious charge of all is alleged to be made by an Inspector in one of the districts of the Third ward. It is said he is anxious to inform the Grand Jury how much money was offered to him to change the vote in his ward in favor of a certain candidate. The name of a prominent offlecholder is mentioned as being concerned in the alleged transaction. From the amount of material on hand it will probably take the Grand Jury a full week to reach the bottom of the scandal and ferret out the persons who are said to be the real culprits. District Attorney Noble declares that if any frand has

Gleavon. A canvass of the original returns filed with the County C'erk shows that he is elected by 34 votes.

"I have been counted out," said the blg boss yesterday, "but they can't keep me out. I'll take the seat the first of the year."

Dr. B. G. Strong, the Republican candidate for Mayor, who was apparently third in the race, as shown by Clerk Murphy's canvass, is also thoroughly satisfied with the progress made thus far by the Grand Jury. He contends that Clerk Murphy's canvass deprived him of the honor of carrying the Fourth Ward, the only Republican ward in the city. County Clerk Sutphin's returns, however, show that Dr. Strong carried that ward.

On the Jeffersonian side there is little to be heard. Mr. Madden and his followers say they will present their side at the right time and will bring to light matters that will put an entirely different complexion upon the situation. They hold the certificate of election and are willing to bide their time.

GERASO USES A PISTOL.

Shoots Thomas Notan in the Wrist-Found Nearly Burled in Coal. Michielo Geraso of 106 Navy street and another Italian appeared yesterday morning in front of the saloon of Barnard Lyons in Navy and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, with an organ and began to grind it. The saloon was closed owing began to grind it. The saloon was closed owing to the death of one of the proprietor's children, and Thomas Nolan of 92 Navy street, at the request of Lyons, wentout of the house and ordered the Italians to stop the music and move off.

Geraso, without further provocation, it is reported, drew a pistol and fired three shots in rapid succession. Then he took to flight, leaving his companion in charge of the organ. One of the builtets took effect in Nolan's leftwrist. The other two passed through his coat without other two passed through his coat without wounding him. A dozen persons who had wit-nessed the shooting purshed Geraso. He finally disappeared in a tenenegt. Policeman Danz-glock finally discovered him in a coal bin, where he had almost buried himself in the coal.

SAYS HE TRIED TO KILL HER. Mrs. Schultze Accuses William Singer of Desperate Assault.

Mrs. Heiene Schultze, a good-looking brunette, who until recently has been living with Willlam Singer at 369 First street, Hoboken, appeared before Recorder McDonough in that city yesterday morning and swore out a warrant for yesterday morning and swore out a warrant for singer's arrest on a charge of attempting to kill her. Mrs. Schultze now lives at 104 Ninth street, Hoboken. She said they had a quarrel, and Singer deliberately spilled kerosens on her clothing and them threw a lighted lamp at her, singer was arrested by Detective Fenton. He denied the charge, and said that he accidentally upset the lamp and the oil fell on her clothing. Singer was held for examination.

JORDAN'S BROTHERS ARRESTED. The Little Boys Accused of Stealing

Canned Goods from a Grocer,

Harry Jordan, aged 12, and his brother, Frederick, aged 14, of 8 Oswego street, were arrested vesterday for stealing canned goods from Frederick Druhmel's grocery store at Jackson and brainhall avenues, Jersey City. The boys are brothers of Albert Jordan, the sneak thief with whom Mrs. Harmer, who keeps a candy store at 10° Hergen avenue, had such a desperate strug-gle on Thanksziving Day. Albert is under in-dicament for entering and for larceny, and his younger brothers will be tried for petty larceny.

Switzerland Sending Her Drunkards Here Switzerland is sending her drunkards to this country instead of to the workhouse. Two of her inebriate sons made affidavit to this in the office of the Immigration Commissioner on Eilis Island yesterday. "We are in an awful plight," said one of the

men. "We arrived here on the Westernland, and after living through a whole Sunday with-out a drink, we lost our money, and haven't and after living through a whole Sunday with-out a drink, we lost our money, and haven't caten anything for two days.

They said they were Finil Kunne, 27 years old, farmer, and Gustave Kammerer, 20 years old, both of Hauen, and swore that, on account of their intemperate habits, the authorities had given them \$30 in cash and steamship tickets to this port. They arrived last week from Antwerp. They will be deported.

Much Discontent at Bluefields. Coros, Dec. 3. Advices from Bluefields show

that Nicaragua is in arrears in the payment of the salary of Chief Henley. The Indians are dissatisfied, and it is expected that they will renew their allegiance to Chief Clarence, who was deposed by the Nicaraguan Government, and subsequently went to Kingston, Jamaica, where he is said to be in receipt of a stipend from the British Government.

Bought the R. S. Hoe Estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3. The large estate of the late Robert S. Hoe of New York, on Broadway in this village, has been sold to George H. Legg. a New York importer, for \$150,000. Mr. Legg. intends to have the old Hoe mansion razed. William Rockefeller in-tended to purchase the property some time ago for his daughter as a wedding present, but the sale fell through.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WOES OF AN ARMENIAN.

Me Left Boston to See Mis Friends, but Got No Further Than Constantinopic, No Further Than Constantinople,
Boston, Dec. 3.—Garabid Dar Sarkesian, an
Armenian, has just returned from Turkey. Last
July he started on a visit to his old home in Van. ment with a Turkish ferryman to take hi

ali day without food, and in the evening was taken before a Judge, who questioned him. He asked why he had gone to America, and Mr. Sarkesian replied that he could not earn a living

Next, the Judge wanted to know how he left the country without being arrested, and on learning that the prisoner had a passport on teaving for America, he tried to find out how the passport was obtained, but Mr. Sarkesian in order to protect the friend who got it for him, declared that he had forgotten who gave it to him. He was next asked to give a bond

him, declared that he had forgotten who gave it to him. He was next asked to give a bond that he would keep the peace if allowed to proceed further. This he promised to do if they would take him to one of the Armenian cafés in town, where he might meet a friend.

The two men who took him out in quest of friends took him to a Greek café instead, where the superior officer laughingly asked him to point out somebody who might act as a surety. He looked around in valu, and seeing nothing but strange faces he asked to be taken to the right place. Thereupon the officers began to search him, and found a check on the Hank of England which had escaped their notice up to this time. This, he said, represented his savings of four years work in this country. They took the check, and accused him of bringing aid to his countrymen for revolutionary purposes.

Next the younger of the guards struck him across the back and sloulders a dozen times with the flat of his sword, and then hit him in the face as many times with his fist, while the other threatened to brain him with a large iron ball should he make any resistance.

His assailant was finally stopped by the older guard, and then they returned to the court room and thence to jail, where he remained three days. At the end of this time his money was returned minus £2 for carriage hire and the price of a return ticket to Marseilles. He was placed board a vessel and started on his homeward journey without having met those to see whom he had travelled so far.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION MEET Officers for the Ensuing Year Elected-

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revo lution in the State of New York was held last night at Delmonico's. In the election of officers there was a vigorous fight over the Chairman ship of the Board of Managers. Asa Bird Gardiner, the previous incumbent and the selection of the nominating committee, was elected by a vote of 164 over Richard Henry Greene, who received 95 votes. Mr. Greene was put forward as the candidate of the younger members of the society.

The officers elected are as follows: Pres

ident, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice-President, Robert Olyphant; Secretary

ident, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice-President, Hobert Olyphant; Secretary, Thomas E., Vermilye Smith; Treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch; Registrar, Charles Isham; Chaplain, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers—Asa Bird Gardiner, Bradish Johnson, Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Chester Griswold, Frederick Clarkson, John Taylor Terry, Jr., William Carpender, James Betts Metealf, and William Gaston Hamilton.

The secretary's report for the preceding year showed that there had been an increase of 223 in the membership of the society, while seventeen members had died. The present membership of the society is 1,702.

Amendments to the constitution and by laws were proposed probibiting membership by collateral descent, and providing for monthly meetings of the society except in the months of July, August, and September. It was also proposed that nominations for officers be not restricted. None of the amendments was voted on Giorge Clinton Genet, who is descended from Citizen Genet and a daughter of George Clinton, wanted the society to take charge of the erection of statues to George Washington and George Clinton, and President Tallmadge appointed a committee of four, besides the Chairman, to take charge of the matter. The members of the committee of four, besides the Chairman, to take charge of the matter. The members of the committee on Tablets was reappointed with the addition of Prof. H. Johnston of Columbia. This action roused Col. William Irvin Martin, who objected to the appointment of the committee by the Chair. There was a lively tilt between Col. Martin and the Chairman.

Col. Martin's objection to the committee was that it had done nothing since its appointment two years ago. Prof. Johnston suggested that the society erect a tablet commemorating the battle of Harlem Heights at the new Columbia ibrary. The Tablet Committee will take charge of the matter.

STUDIES OF FAIR POLITICIANS. Nothing to Daunt Them in the Tariff, Finance, or Pensions.

When the Society for Political Study met yesterday at its headquarters, 144 Madison avenue, Mrs. St. John Gaffney, the Recording Secretary. read the minutes, and was called down by that gentle Quaker preacher, the Rev. Phœbe A Hanaford, who said:

"Thee did not state one portion in parlia-mentary style. The President cannot make a Mrs. Mary Newton read two papers, one or

Mrs. Mary Newton read two papers, one on "The House of Representatives" and the other on "Congressional Finance," and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake talked about pensions. She sald she knew a bank President who was drawing a pension of \$16 a month, and such things made her sick at heart.

Just after the close of the war, when she went to Washington, the pension disbursing office was very small and insignificant. To-day it has one of the largest buildings at the capital.

The Rev. Phobe Hanaford followed Mrs. Blake with the story of a pretty young girl who married a veteran of 1812 in his old age and is still drawing money for three days' service performed by the late veteran.

Miss Slotum discussed the tariff, and seemed to lean toward a modified tariff. This brought Mrs. Jane Pierce of the Woman's Republican Association to her feet to talk for protection. The session closed with a third paper by Mrs. Newton on "Presidential appointments."

ALL THE POLICE STEPPED UP.

Mayor Council of Scranton Made Then Beny a Preacher's Charges. SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 3.-Mayor Connell summoned the entire police force of the city before him this afternoon to inquire into a charge made by the Rev. Dr. Robinson of the Second Presbyterian Church from the pulpit on Thanksgiving Day. Dr. Robinson's charge was that he had personal knowledge that police officers had enticed young men into house of infamy. The charge was printed in the local newspapers, and this made the Mayer angry. He wrote to Dr. Robinson to give names or make newspapers, and this made the Mayor angry. He wrote to Dr. Robinson to give names or make retraction. The Dector refused both requests, saying that the young men had reformed and were leading honorable lives.

This caused the meeting this afternoon. The Mayor made a dramatic speech, in which he said he would hadst that the policemen demand of Dr. Robinson that he prove his charges or make a retraction. The policemen accordingly adopted a resolution to that effect. In addition each officer affixed his signature to an affidavit prepared by the Mayor declaring that during his carcer as a policeman he had never led or directed any man, woman, or child to any house of infamy. Resolutions of thanks for the action taken by the Mayor were also adopted.

The Weather.

The cold wave was felt yealerday over the entire country. The temperature dropped 15° and 30° in all the atlantic States, and was below freezing point everywhere, except along the immediate coast from Virginia south and along the Guif coast. The creat of the cold wave was to the north of the lake regions in Canada yesterday morning. The temperature was lowest at White River station 24° below zero. At Chicago it was zero and at St. Louis S' above. It will be slightly colder in this neighborhood this morning and become slightly warmer during the day. but the temperature will not be much above freezing any morning for the next two or three days. In this city the day was clear; lowest official tem perature 27", highest 25", average humidity, 52 per ent., wind northwest, average velocity to toiles a

hour, hardineter, corrected to read to sea level, at s A. M. 20.80, 3 P. M. 20.90. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Se's building, yesterday recorded the temperature as follows: 

Average on Dec. 3, 1894... 37% WASHINGTON FORECAST. FOR WEDNESDAY.

Por New Findand, generally fair; westerly winds. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair, except local snows in north. ern New York; westerly winds. For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia fair, followed by cloudy weather; southwesterly

ever, delivered him to three Turkish policemen
By these men he was carried to Police Headquarters, where he was searched and relieved of
his money and papers. He remained in custody
all day without food, and in the evening New York Message Rates.

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